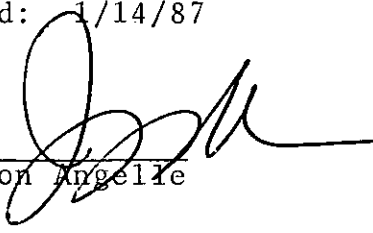


LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Approved: 1/14/87


J. Burton Angelle

BOARD MEETING

January 9, 1987

DALE VINET
Chairman

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

January 9, 1987

	Page
1. Roll Call	1
2. Approval of Minutes of December 5, 1986	1
3. Introduction of Canadian Officials	1
4. Recognize National Wildlife Week	1
5. Fill Material Permits - Ratification	1
6. Survey Report	2
7. Discussion of Extension of Shrimp Season in Southeast Louisiana	2
8. Enforcement Report	3
9. Set Date for April Meeting	3

MINUTES OF MEETING OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

January 9, 1987

Chairman Dale Vinet presiding:

Jack Cappel
Lyle Crain
Don Hines
Mark Roberts

Mr. J. Burton Angelle was also present.

The minutes of the meeting of December 5, 1986 were approved with a motion from Dr. Cappel and seconded by Dr. Hines.

Mr. Angelle introduced the two officials from Canada. Jim Bourque and Bob Carmichael. Mr. Bourque talked about his visit to Louisiana and some of the problems in Canada. Mr. Carmichael also spoke briefly and mentioned the southern hospitality that he had heard so much about.

Joe L. Herring mentioned that National Wildlife Week will be March 15-21, 1987 with the theme "We Care About Clean Air".

Blue Watson presented a rule for the ratification of fill material permits. This was approved by the Commission with a motion by Dr. Cappel and seconded by Mr. Roberts.

(The full text of the Rule is
made a part of the record)

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has adopted, via resolution of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, the following rules relative to the dredging of fill material, sand and gravel and royalties thereon.

The fill material agreement between the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the applicant heretofore used to regulate the severance of fill material from state owned water bottoms and the payment of royalty thereon is abolished and reinstated with appropriate changes as a fill material permit. The contents and terms of said permit as they were with the fill material agreement constitute rules of this commission.

The royalty on fill material shall be twenty cents per cubic yard, the royalty on screened sand shall be twenty-two cents per

cubic yard, the royalty on unscreened sand and gravel combined shall be forty cents per cubic yard and the royalty on screened and washed gravel shall be sixty cents per cubic yard.

No person or firm shall dredge fill material, sand or gravel from the waterbottoms of this state without a permit from this Department, the fee for which shall be set at \$50.00, non-refundable. A performance bond in the amount of \$75,000.00 shall be executed by the permittee within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the permit. The Department shall act on the permit application either favorably or unfavorably within a period of thirty working days.

A permit shall not be issued to an applicant who is not currently in good standing with the Department, whose fill material permit has been revoked or suspended within the past twelve (12) months, who has an outstanding, unresolved royalty debt to the Department, or who has habitually violated the provisions of previous permits or agreements.

The quantity of sand, gravel and/or fill material removed by the permittee shall yield to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries a guaranteed sum of not less than \$5,000.00 annually for each permit obtained. If for any reason the permittee does not remove sufficient permitted material to aggregate in total the guaranteed yield to the Department of \$5,000.00, the permittee shall pay to the Department an amount sufficient to total \$5,000.00.

The extent of a single permitted site in the Mississippi River, the Atchafalaya River, the Red River, the Calcasieu River below the saltwater barrier, the Ouachita/Black River south of the confluence of Bayou Bartholomew shall not exceed one linear mile and shall not extend across the center line of the stream.

Any person or firm found to be dredging without or in violation of a validly issued permit from this Department shall be subject to criminal or civil penalty. Additionally, any firm or person violating the provision shall be prohibited from conducting dredging operations and shall be refused a permit from this Department for a period of one year from the day of said violation.

Corky Perret gave the Survey Report for the period of December 1, 1986 - January 4, 1987. During this period 100 surveys were scheduled and 65 were unable to be done due to bad weather or fishermen were unable to meet surveyor. Lease rental collected was \$249,770.68, survey fees collected was \$24,791.70, 216 applications were filed and 20 new leases were issued.

Corky also presented an emergency resolution to extend the shrimp season in Southeast Louisiana. A motion was made by Mr. Crain, seconded by Dr. Cappel and was passed unanimously.

(The full text of the resolution
is made a part of the record)

WHEREAS, The emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B), the Administrative Procedure Act and Act 570 of the 1986 regular session of the Louisiana Legislature give the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission the authority to close the shrimp season in Louisiana's offshore territorial waters, and

WHEREAS, The Commission did exercise such authority at its regular meeting of December 5, 1986, closing the territorial sea to shrimping except for a certain designated area, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana's shrimp stocks are dynamic and respond rapidly to changing weather conditions, thereby requiring that management decisions be made using the most recent information on conditions of the stocks, and

WHEREAS, Recent information reveals that there is a substantial stock of "sea bobs" in Louisiana territorial waters just west of the mouth of the Mississippi River, and

WHEREAS, These "sea bobs" can be harvested to the benefit of Louisiana's shrimp industry without detriment to other shrimp species, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the portion of the offshore territorial sea extending from South Pass of the Mississippi River to Belle Pass in Lafourche Parish shall remain open to shrimping until 12:01 AM, February 1, 1987, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Louisiana's other territorial waters, except for the area from Bayou Fontanelle west to Caminada Pass, where the closure will be for the area of Louisiana's territorial waters from the inside-outside shrimp line seaward for a distance of three miles, will close as scheduled at 12:01 AM on Thursday, January 15, 1987. The season closure will continue until 12:00 PM (midnight) Wednesday, April 15, 1987, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall have the authority to close the season before the scheduled time should future information indicate that the harvest of "sea bobs" will adversely impact other shrimp species.

Ray Montet gave the Enforcement Report for the month of December 1986.

The April meeting was set for April 2-3, 1987 at the Quail Drive office in Baton Rouge.

The meeting was adjourned.

Having
had the
opportunity
visit
Monday
&
Tuesday

Insider
provided
introduction

James Bourque is Chairman of the Board, Fur Institute of Canada, and Deputy Minister of Natural Resources for the Northwest Territories in Canada. Jim was raised on a trapline in Northern Alberta, Canada, and has had a varied career in natural resources as a producer - trapper, logger, fisherman - and manager - field wildlife officers in remote communities across Canada's North, Supervisor, and is now Deputy Minister, which is Canada's highest appointed office. Given Jim's background, it is not surprising that he is involved with the Fur Institute of Canada, or "FIC". "FIC" is dedicated to preserving the fur industry from attacks by anti-fur forces. Jim has seen first hand how important the industry is to fur producers, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and is determined that the fate of Canada's sealing industry will not be repeated elsewhere.

Bob Carmichael is a wildlife manager from the Province of Manitoba, who is on loan to the Fur Institute of Canada as assistant to Mr. Bourque. Bob managed his Province's fur program for 12 years, and shares Jim's commitment to ensuring a place for our fur industry in the future.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

J. Burton Angelle, Sr.
Secretary



87-03 1/14/87

Contact
(504) 922-0244

CANADIANS ASK LOUISIANA TO AID IN FUR CAMPAIGN

Trappers in subtropical Louisiana have much in common with their brethren plying the fur trade in far-off Arctic northlands.

That's what two Canadian officials told the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at a recent meeting in Baton Rouge. They asked for Louisiana's support in a worldwide campaign to help restore prosperity in the fur industry.

The visitors were Jim Bourque of Yellowknife, deputy minister of renewable resources for the Northwest Territories, and Bob Carmichael of Winnipeg, chief of commercial management for the Wildlife Branch of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

As guests of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Bourque and Carmichael toured state fur-trapping and refuge areas. They conferred with legislators and with J. Burton Angelle Sr., LDWF secretary, and Johnnie W. Tarver, chief of LDWF's Fur and Refuge Division.

Bourque, a member of the Metis Indian tribe and a former trapper, is chairman of the board of the Fur Institute of Canada.

Addressing the Louisiana commission, he noted that both Louisiana and territorial Canada had large populations that depended in whole or in part on fur trapping for their livelihood. In

more

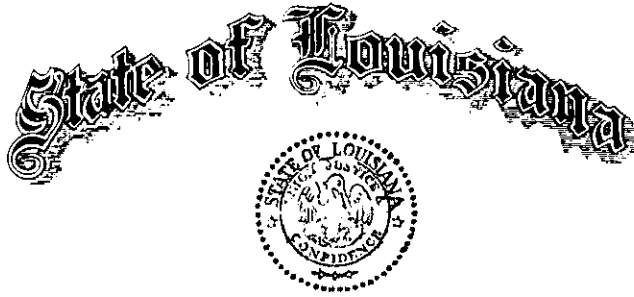
both areas, he said economic pressures were made worse by the slump in oil production.

Bourque said that antitrapping agitation by "animal rights" advocates had impacted the fur market in Europe and devastated the seal industry.

Sealskin statistics for the Northwest Territories show that in 1980-81, trappers harvested 42,120 pelts worth \$890,278 in Canadian funds. By 1984-85, output had plunged to 5,419 seal pelts valued at \$54,471.

Bourque told the Louisiana commissioners that the fur industry's hopes for recovery lay in a massive education campaign. He said the public must be re-educated about the importance of fur trapping and the methods used to promote proper management of furbearer resources.

After leaving Baton Rouge, Bourque and Carmichael went on to Washington, D.C., and New York City for informal meetings with lawmakers, conservationists and fur-industry leaders.



J. BURTON ANGELLE, SR.
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE
P.O. BOX 15570
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70895
504/342-9267

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

January 5, 1987

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. J. Burton Angelle, Sr., Secretary
FROM: Joe L. Herring, State Chairman
SUBJECT: National Wildlife Week, March 15-21, 1987

FOR COMMISSION CONSIDERATION

National Wildlife Week this year will be March 15-21, 1987, and the theme will be "We Care About Clean Air."

National Wildlife Week gives our State Sportsmen an opportunity to make the non-hunting public aware of what they have done and are doing for wildlife. This is an opportunity for our Sportsmen to work in the schools, and with civic, church and other groups to let the public know what they are doing for conservation of our wildlife resources. We Care About Clean Air is a good topic to bring all people together since plants, wildlife, and humans depend on clean air for a healthy existence.

Many of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation Clubs will be sponsoring wildlife programs during this important week to make the public aware of our natural resources. I am asking the Commission to adopt the prepared resolution proclaiming March 15-21, 1987, as National Wildlife Week in our State.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe L. Herring", is written over a large, stylized circular flourish.

RESOLUTION

National Wildlife Week, March 15-21, 1987

WHEREAS, the air we breathe is an essential natural resource, necessary for the survival of all living things on the planet Earth; and

WHEREAS, the millions of tons of pollutants emitted into the air each year exceed the earth's capacity to tolerate air pollution, thereby harming plants, animals, and people; and

WHEREAS, it is possible to mitigate our nation's air pollution problems by such means as installing pollution control devices on smokestacks and cars and by conserving energy; and

WHEREAS, we are responsible to ourselves and all forms of life and should do all that we can to keep the air we breathe healthful; and

WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has set aside the week of March 15th through March 21st, 1987, as a time to become more aware of our air pollution problems; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that I, J. BURTON ANGELLE, SR., Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, do hereby join the National Wildlife Federation and the Louisiana Wildlife Federation in proclaiming March 15th through March 21st, 1987, as National Wildlife Week, urging one and all to unite in support of every activity that will improve the quality of the air we breathe and thus strongly affirm the vital importance of the theme "We Care About Clean Air."

.....

J. Burton Angelle, Sr.
Secretary

.....

Date

RESOLUTION

National Wildlife Week, March 15-21, 1987

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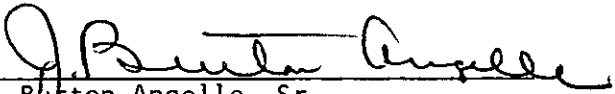
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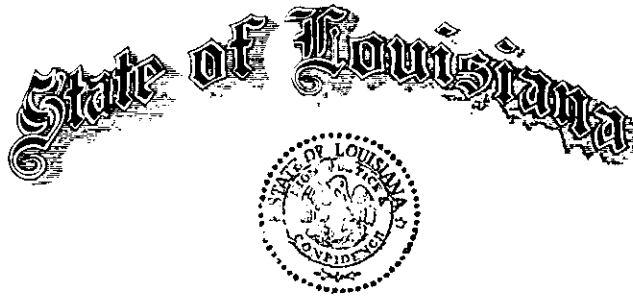
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J. Burton Angelle, Sr.
Secretary

1-9-87
Date



J. BURTON ANGELLE, SR.
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE
P.O. BOX 15570
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70895
504/342-9267

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Many of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation Clubs will be sponsoring wildlife programs during this important week to make the public aware of our natural resources. I am asking the Commission to adopt the prepared resolution proclaiming March 15-21, 1987, as National Wildlife Week in our State.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe L. Herring', is written over a horizontal line.

Joe L. Herring
State Chairman

JLH: sb

Attachment

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
COMMISSION AT THE REGULAR MEETING HELD IN BATON ROUGE,
LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1987

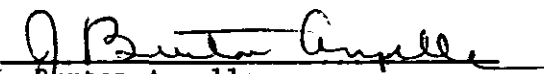
- WHEREAS, The emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B), the Administrative Procedure Act and Act 570 of the 1986 regular session of the Louisiana Legislature give the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission the authority to close the shrimp season in Louisiana's offshore territorial waters, and
- WHEREAS, The Commission did exercise such authority at its regular meeting of December 5, 1986, closing the territorial sea to shrimping except for a certain designated area, and
- WHEREAS, Louisiana's shrimp stocks are dynamic and respond rapidly to changing weather conditions, thereby requiring that management decisions be made using the most recent information on conditions of the stocks, and
- WHEREAS, Recent information reveals that there is a substantial stock of "sea bobs" in Louisiana territorial waters just west of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and
- WHEREAS, These "sea bobs" can be harvested to the benefit of Louisiana's shrimp industry without detriment to other shrimp species.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the portion of the offshore territorial sea extending from South Pass of the Mississippi River to Belle Pass in Lafourche Parish shall remain open to shrimping until 12:01 A.M., February 1, 1987, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Louisiana's other territorial waters, except for the area from Bayou Fontanelle west to Caminada Pass, where the closure will be for the area of Louisiana's territorial waters from the inside-outside shrimp line seaward for a distance of three miles, will close as scheduled at 12:01 A.M. on Thursday, January 15, 1987. The season closure will continue until 12:00 P.M. (midnight) Wednesday April 15, 1987, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife & Fisheries shall have the authority to close the season before the scheduled time should future information indicate that the harvest of "sea bobs" will adversely impact other shrimp species.

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the excerpt of the minutes of the meeting of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Friday, January 9, 1987.


J. Burton Angelle
Secretary



NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE / NEWS



SOUTHEAST REGION

9450 Koger Boulevard, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

LETTER 86-34

DATE: DECEMBER 22, 1986

TO: LETTER TO THOSE INTERESTED IN SOUTHEAST FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: FINAL REGULATIONS FOR RED DRUM RESOURCES OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

Final regulations governing the fishing for red drum in the Gulf of Mexico exclusive economic zone (EEZ), formerly referred to as the fishery conservation zone (FCZ), become effective immediately upon expiration of the emergency rule at 2400 hours December 22, 1986, according to Jack T. Brawner, Director, Southeast Region, National Marine Fisheries Service. The taking of red drum, also called redfish, by any method is currently prohibited in waters under federal jurisdiction (EEZ) by the emergency rule.

The final rule, which becomes effective at 0001 hours December 23, 1986: (1) establishes a harvest quota of zero pounds for the directed commercial red drum fishery through 1987; (2) establishes an incidental catch allowance of 100,000 pounds of red drum in commercial fisheries for other species (excluding the trawl fishery for shrimp), subject to the limitation that red drum do not exceed five percent of the total weight of fish aboard the vessel upon landing; (3) establishes a recreational catch limitation of one red drum per fisherman per trip which is subject to state landing laws; (4) establishes procedures for modifying annual quotas and harvest limitations; (5) prohibits the transfer of red drum taken in EEZ from one vessel to another; and (6) establishes permitting and reporting requirements for certain participants in the fishery. All commercial vessels, other than shrimp trawlers, that partake of an incidental catch of red drum must obtain a permit from the Regional Director and comply with the conditions stated thereon. There is no fee for a permit, however, participants in a non-directed fishery must maintain a logbook if selected to report by the Director, Southeast Fisheries Center. The intent of the rule is to prevent overfishing while determining the amount of red drum that can be safely harvested in achieving optimum yield.

Copies of the final rule may be obtained from Donald W. Geagan, Southeast Regional Office, National Marine Fisheries Service, 9450 Koger Boulevard, St. Petersburg, FL 33703: phone (813) 893-3722.



J. BURTON ANGELLE, SR.
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
DISTRICT VIII
400 ROYAL ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

January 5, 1987

COASTAL & MARINE RESOURCES

SURVEY SECTION
03 - 43
ACTIVITY REPORT

DECEMBER 1, 1986 THRU JANUARY 4, 1987

During this period field activity consisted of:

- 100 - Surveys that were scheduled.
- 65 - Surveys that were unable to be done due to bad weather or fishermen unable to meet surveyor.

Surveys that were completed consisted of:

- 22 - Leases that were tied into the monument control system.
- 2 - Applications for new area.
- 3 - 15 year limitations.
- 8 - Restake applications

Total field activity:

<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	
1312	1440	1582	- Surveys scheduled
775	751	1138	- Surveys performed
460	651	415	- Surveys unable to be done due to bad weather or fishermen unable to meet surveyor.
0	1	2	- Survey where fishermen refused to survey.
3	0	0	- Disputes settled.
73	37	24	- No shows
0	0	3	- Applications cancelled by request.

Office activity during this period:

- \$249,770.68 - Lease rental collected.
- \$ 24,791.70 - Survey fees collected.
- 216 - Applications filed
- 20 - New leases issued



R U L E

Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has adopted, via resolution of the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, the following rules relative to the dredging of fill material, sand and gravel and royalties thereon.

The fill material agreement between the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the applicant heretofore used to regulate the severance of fill material from state owned water bottoms and the payment of royalty thereon is abolished and reinstated with appropriate changes as a fill material permit. The contents and terms of said permit as they were with the fill material agreement constitute rules of this commission.

The royalty on fill material shall be twenty cents per cubic yard, the royalty on screened sand shall be twenty-two cents per cubic yard, the royalty on unscreened sand and gravel combined shall be forty cents per cubic yard and the royalty on screened and washed gravel shall be sixty cents per cubic yard.

No person or firm shall dredge fill material, sand or gravel from the waterbottoms of this state without a permit from this Department, the fee for which shall be set at \$50.00, non-refundable. A performance bond in the amount of \$75,000.00 shall be executed by the permittee within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the permit. The Department shall act on the permit application either favorably or unfavorably within a period of thirty working days.

A permit shall not be issued to an applicant who is not currently in good standing with the Department, whose fill material permit has been revoked or suspended within the past twelve (12) months, who has an outstanding, unresolved royalty debt to the Department, or who has habitually violated the provisions of previous permits or agreements.

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The extent of a single permitted site in the Mississippi River, the Atchafalaya River, the Red River, the Calcasieu River below the saltwater barrier, the Ouachita/Black River south of the confluence of Bayou Bartholomew shall not exceed one linear mile and shall not extend across the center line of the stream.

Any person or firm found to be dredging without or in violation of a validly issued permit from this Department shall be subject to criminal or civil penalty. Additionally, any firm or person violating the provision shall be prohibited from conducting dredging operations and shall be refused a permit from this Department for a period of one year from the day of said violation.



J. BURTON ANGELLE, SR.
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE
FISH DIVISION
P.O. BOX 15570
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70895
504/342-5864

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

November 13, 1986

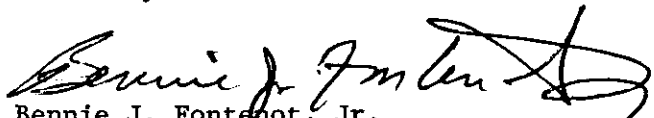
Ms. Robbie Shirley
Secretary/Treasurer
Concordia Parish Police Jury
New Courthouse Hwy. 84 West
Vidalia, LA 71373

Dear Ms. Shirley:

Concordia Parish Police Jury Members, Mr. Randy Temple, Mr. Russell Wagoner, and Mr. Bobby Arthur, have been placed on the agenda of the Thursday, January 8 Commission Meeting to be held at 2 p.m. in Baton Rouge at the Quail Drive Office. They are also invited to remain for the Friday, January 9 meeting at 10 a.m. if they so desire.

Appreciating the Jury's interest in the fisheries of the Mississippi River, I remain

Sincerely,


Bennie J. Fontenot, Jr.
Chief, Fish Division

BJF:sch

cc: Paula Callais ✓

CAREY COOK
DREW P. POWELL
EDDIE NEWMAN
FRED FALKENHEINER
RANDY TEMPLE
RUSSELL WAGONER
BURL ROBERTS
BOBBY ARTHUR
ELMO REEVES



CONCORDIA PARISH POLICE JURY

NEW COURTHOUSE HWY. 84 WEST
VIDALIA, LOUISIANA 71373

OFFICERS
FRED FALKENHEINER
PRESIDENT
RUSSELL WAGONER
VICE PRESIDENT
ROBBIE SHIRLEY
SECRETARY TREASURER

October 28, 1986

Mr. Benny J. Fontenote, Jr.
Chief of Fisheries Division
LA Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries
P.O. Box 15570
Baton Rouge, LA 70895

Dear Mr. Fontenote:

Regarding the meeting you will be having January 8 and 9, 1987 in Baton Rouge, La., we have three juror's that would like to attend. They are Mr. Randy Temple, Mr. Russell Wagoner, and Mr. Bobby Arthur. They would like to be placed on the agenda and to be informed as to what day you have placed them. Also, we need to know where the meeting will be held.

Thank you very much for your help in this matter. Should you have any questions or if I may assist you in anyway, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Robbie Shirley
by Betty Wodge

MS Robbie Shirley
SECRETARY/TREASURER

RS/bjd

RECEIVED
LA. WILD LIFE & FISHERIES COMM.

OCT 31 1986

FISH DIVISION

3 LOCATIONS TO SERVE YOU

BEST QUALITY — FAST SERVICE

BIG SAVINGS ON SHIPPING

• SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

3639 First Ave. So., Seattle, WA 98134
PHONE 206/343-9797 TELEX 4740063

• SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

6910 Hwy. 87 E., San Antonio, TX 78263
PHONE 512/648-3348

• MONTERREY, N.L., MEXICO

Apado F176, Guadalupe, N.L. Mexico 67170
PHONE 83/49-09-41

★★ **FREE 32 pg. TAXIDERMY BOOKLET**
UPON REQUEST

MEXICO STUDIO GOING STRONG



Klineburger Taxidermia de Mexico continues to improve its facilities. Manager Hedo Tajbakhsh has added on in-house tannery to insure that the quality of work performed in Mexico maintains the high quality demanded by the Klineburgers.



You let us know what you want - we do it!!! Scott Ewing of Los Angeles, CA had an artist friend make a sketch showing a Leopard and Impala in this position. Klineburger Taxidermists mounted it with two points of contact - the Leopard's hind foot touching a tree while the front foot holds up the Impala. If it can be done - Klineburgers can do it.

FAIRBANKS PRODUCES HIGH TROPHY VOLUME

Good friend, huntin' buddy and terrific guide, Sam Snyder and his wonderful wife, Wilma, run Klineburger's Receiving Station in Fairbanks, AK. It pays to have your valued trophies taken care of by someone who knows how important that trophy is to you and cares enough to see it gets the right attention. Sam Snyder cares, and we're glad he's part of the Klineburger Team.



CURLEY MILLER OPENS MUSEUM

Darwin A. (Curley) Miller was appointed the "Official Big Game Hunter" for the State of Louisiana, and was given the duty to build a wildlife museum that would be open to the public. We are pleased to announce that June 1987 has been the time frame chosen for the opening celebration which will be attended by people from all over the world and presided over by Curley and the Governor of the State of Louisiana. The Museum is located in Houma, LA, 50 miles southwest of New Orleans. Housed in 4 buildings, the Museum contains over 700 species of wildlife. Be sure to add this beautiful collection of wildlife to your list of "things to do".



International Hunt Report 1986-87
Klineburger Worldwide Travel



State of Louisiana

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Baton Rouge

70804-9004

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

POST OFFICE BOX 94004
(504) 342-7015

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 8, 1987

CONTACT: JUSTINE WEEKS
(504) 342-0008

GOVERNOR REINSTATES PROGRAM TO HELP FARMERS, ELDERLY & SCHOOL KIDS

Governor Edwin Edwards ordered the reinstatement Thursday of \$500,000 cut from a Louisiana Agriculture Department program. The Governor's action will allow the state to receive an additional \$15 million in agricultural products from the federal government.

The \$500,000 will be used to provide storage areas for agricultural products available to Louisiana from the U.S. Agriculture Department's Food Distribution Program. Without the funds Louisiana would have been unable to receive the food supplies. Most of the foods provided under the federal program are used by the state for school lunches and meal delivery programs for the indigent elderly.

The state Agriculture Department's funding shortfall was a result of a previous executive order issued by Edwards in his efforts to balance the budget. The \$15 million in food supplies was not available at the time of the governor's original executive order.

"This program benefits Louisiana farmers since they will supply some of these commodities. It also saves the state many dollars by lowering the cost of the school lunch program and of meals for the elderly," said Edwards.

-end-

STATE OF LOUISIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
BATON ROUGE
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. EWE 87-2

WHEREAS, under the authority granted me by Section 10 of Act 17 of the 1986 Regular Session of the Legislature, R.S. 39:55, and Article 4, Section 5, of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, I did issue an executive order on the 13th day of October, 1986, reducing certain appropriations in force; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the reduction was applied against the appropriation made to the Department of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, said reduction severely impacted the ability of the state to make full use of the Federal Commodity Distribution Program; and

WHEREAS, the value of the commodities to be received for the balance of the current fiscal year exceeds \$15,000,000; said commodities will be used to offset the cost of meals to the elderly and to enhance the ability of the public school system to maintain a viable school lunch program without additional cost for the remainder of the year;

NOW THEREFORE I, EDWIN EDWARDS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby restore the sum of \$500,000 to the Department of Agriculture effective January 8, 1987.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this the 8th day of January, 1987.


GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

ATTEST BY
THE GOVERNOR


SECRETARY OF STATE

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER '86

I REGION 1

60-Hunting from a roadway
20-Illegal deer open season
2-Turkey close season
2-Possession turkey c/s
1-Possession deer c/s
7-Hunt nite with light and gun
2-Hunting rabbit at night
3-Hunting deer at night

Confiscated

13-guns
5-deer
2-rabbits
2-turkey
1-Ford pickup truck

II REGION 2

26-Illegal night hunting (all)
11-Hunting deer at night
11-Hunting from vehicle
30-Hunting deer from a public road

CONFISCATED

7-Guns
8-Deer
5-Ducks
1-Rabbit

Page (2)

III
REGION 3

25-Duck cases (all)

12-Deer cases (all)

8-Racoons

31-Hunting at night

9-Trapping without a license

46-Hunting from road Confiscated-1 deer

IV
REGION 4

71-Deer cases (Hunting at night closed season)

4-Duck cases

2-Rabbits

2-Racoons

CONFISCATED

11-Deer

17-Ducks

2-Rabbits

2-Coons

V
REGION 5

164-Hunting at night (deer and rabbit)

35-Ducks (all)

15-Oyster

CONFISCATED

13-deer

15-rabbits

137-rack of oyster (12 rack sold \$192)

VI
Page (3)

REGION 6

10-Hunting from public road

18-Hunting at night with light and gun

7-Hunting rabbits and night

7-Hunting deer at night

CONFISCATED

10-deer

VII
REGION 7

17-Deer (night and illegal open season)

12-Stolen fur and taking fur bearing animals at night

18-Deer from a road

21-Ducks (all)

22-General hunting

1-Turkey close season

CONFISCATED

9-deer

287-hides coon (Yarbrough-Sicily Island)


59-hides mink (Concordia Parish-Sicily Island)

12-Coons

1-Turkey

3-Rabbits

6-Ducks

 Page (4)

REGION 8

24-Deer cases (all)

51-Hunting at night

33-Ducks Cases

56-Oyster cases

4-Netting (illegal)

32-Over the limit of speck and reds

CONFISCATED

4-deer

355-rack of oysters

1-360 ft. nets

2894-speckled trouts and redfish

SWEP

12-Undersize shrimp cases

4-Using 4 rigs in double rig area

3-Trawling in Sanctuary

1-Unattended gill nets

CONFISCATED

7-Unattended gill nets (8400 ft.)

16-Trawls

BOATING SAFETY

9-Deaths

Lafayette 5, Jefferson-1, Desoto-1, Madison-1, Iberia-1
Lafayette 5

Page (5)

TOTAL CONFISCATED FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1986

61-Deer

23-Rabbits

28-Ducks

3-Turkeys

14-Racoons

492-Sack of oysters

8-Gill Nets (8760 ft.)

16-Trawls

2894-Speckled and redfish

(For an average of 90.44 fish per citation)

7-Guns

1 Pickup Truck

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
COMMISSION AT THE REGULAR MEETING HELD IN BATON ROUGE,
LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1987

WHEREAS, The emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B), the Administrative Procedure Act and Act 570 of the 1986 regular session of the Louisiana Legislature give the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission the authority to close the shrimp season in Louisiana's offshore territorial waters, and

WHEREAS, The Commission did exercise such authority at its regular meeting of December 5, 1986, closing the territorial sea to shrimping except for a certain designated area, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana's shrimp stocks are dynamic and respond rapidly to changing weather conditions, thereby requiring that management decisions be made using the most recent information on conditions of the stocks, and

WHEREAS, Recent information reveals that there is a substantial stock of "sea bobs" in Louisiana territorial waters just west of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and

WHEREAS, These "sea bobs" can be harvested to the benefit of Louisiana's shrimp industry without detriment to other shrimp species.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the portion of the offshore territorial sea extending from South Pass of the Mississippi River to Belle Pass in Lafourche Parish shall remain open to shrimping until 12:01 A.M., February 1, 1987, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Louisiana's other territorial waters, except for the area from Bayou Fontanelle west to Caminada Pass, where the closure will be for the area of Louisiana's territorial waters from the inside-outside shrimp line seaward for a distance of three miles, will close as scheduled at 12:01 A.M. on Thursday, January 15, 1987. The season closure will continue until 12:00 P.M. (midnight) Wednesday April 15, 1987.

J. Burton Angelle
Secretary

New Jersey considers ban on Bow-hunting

Legislation to ban all bow and arrow hunting in New Jersey has been drafted and is ready to be filed before the state legislature.

This action follows a decision by the New Jersey Superior Court which ruled that the padded jaw leghold trap was not a suitable alternative to the standard leghold trap which was banned by the state legislature in 1984.

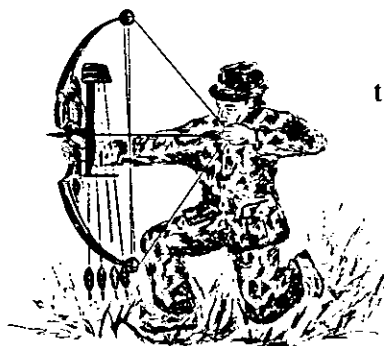
"The anti's told us that now that they've got our traps," said Dave Prygrocki, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, "next they want our bows and then our guns and then our fishing gear."

"Our people just shrugged off the animal rights movement at first, thinking we were too powerful. You're never too powerful! I can't stress enough to other sportsmen that they must be aware, wary and awake."

"What is happening here could have a damaging impact across the country. I wish we could impress upon other states that they've got to start work RIGHT NOW to prevent what is happening here from happening in their state."

Just as predicted by the WLFA and other sportsmen's leaders, now that trapping has been banned, hunting is obviously in the anti-hunters' sights.

The bowhunting legislation was abandoned in late 1986 by two of its three sponsors who withdrew their support in the face of a groundswell of protest by outraged sportsmen. The lone remaining sponsor was the same assemblyman who introduced the successful anti-trapping legislation in 1984.



Like trapping, bowhunting is a meaty topic for the anti-hunters' propaganda force. They consider it a particularly barbarous form of hunting and therefore, they feel, is relatively easy to influence public attitudes against.

Bowhunts have been stopped in the past. Sufficient pressure was applied by anti-hunters in recent years to halt a planned bowhunt on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution's conservation research center in Virginia.

The anti-trapping fight in New Jersey brought together a strong coalition of the animal rights groups in the East. That could happen again in the bow-hunting battle.

Update - Hunting & Trapping

Dec. 1986

Wetlands Bill, Waterfowl Plan to benefit ducks, geese

The year 1986 was a great one for ducks and geese. American waterfowl may have gotten its biggest boost in years with the signing of two measures which could become vitally linked in the future.

The North American Waterfowl Plan, the purpose of which is to guide waterfowl management policy, was signed by Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel and Canadian Environment Minister Thomas McMillan.

Also, President Reagan recently signed the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act which provides funding for waterfowl habitat.

The North American Waterfowl Plan carries a \$1 billion price tag for habitat improvement and protection, but does not identify funding sources other than calling for private support.

The job now is to seek legislation to permit the use of U.S. public funds in Canada and, of course, to find the funds, both private and public.

According to many wetlands conservationists, the most noteworthy feature of the Wetlands Bill is

that it allows Land and Water Conservation Fund money to be appropriated for purchase and maintenance of wetlands. In the past the fund had often been considered the private domain of park enthusiasts. Funds were most frequently used to acquire additional land for the National Park System.

Also, the Wetlands Bill extends the Wetlands Loan Act, which permits the Fish and Wildlife Service to borrow from the general treasury to buy wetlands. It also cancels the Loan Act's requirement that a nearly-\$200-million debt already borrowed be repaid with future duck stamp receipts.

Revenues for the Migratory Bird Conservation (Duck Stamp) Fund will be increased. The price of the Duck Stamp will rise from its current \$7.50 to \$15 over the next five years. The law authorizes the charging of entry fees at certain national wildlife refuges which have as yet to be named.

A third source is an estimated \$10 million which will come from duties currently collected on imported arms and ammunition.

IUCN Turning Back on Hunters?

What has long been considered perhaps the most prestigious conservation organization in the world may be well on its way to becoming an anti-hunting group.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) was founded as an independent body in 1948 to "promote scientifically based action for the conservation of wild living resources."

While that certainly sounds like a principle in keeping with scientific wildlife management and regulated hunting, recent events tell us the IUCN credo may no longer be appropriate.

The IUCN contains six commissions: Ecology, Education, Environmental Planning, Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, National Parks and Protected Areas, and Species Survival.

This independent body has some 500 voting members in 114 countries. These members represent 56 nations, 123 government agencies and 292 non-governmental organizations. It claims to maintain a global network of 2,000 scientists and professionals.

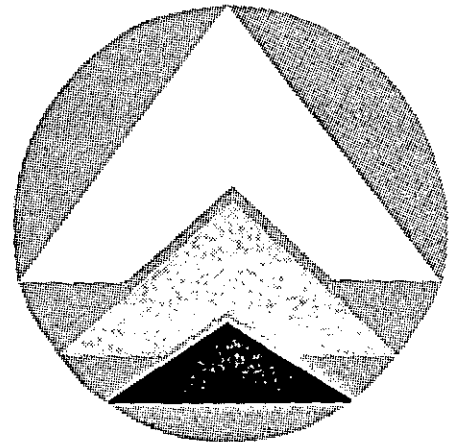
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The National Park Service and The National Marine Fisheries Service are members.

For years, the philosophy maintained by IUCN gave it potential as a worldwide conservation voice on the side of the hunter. However, recent developments indicate that not only has that potential been eliminated, but IUCN may be leaning heavily toward the opposite view.

This year, IUCN has accepted as members on a conditional basis three groups which are perceived to be animal rights organizations. Animal Protection Institute (API), I*KARE Wildlife Coalition, and Primarily Primates (PPI) all became members for a six-month trial pending any "major objections" by IUCN members. If there are none, the trio will be full-fledged members in the spring of 1987.

API is located in Sacramento, California. This large and effective fund-raising organization vigorously opposes hunting and trapping and other "exploitation" of animals such as the seal harvest, taking of whales, "factory farming" and use of animals in research. It makes available to teachers many anti materials. Some of its literature shows photos of dogs and cats missing limbs, supposedly due to trapping.

I*KARE (the asterisk is actually a heart in their logo) is based in Washington, D.C. It raises money by protesting whatever animal cause is trendy. In recent months, its propaganda literature has graphically spelled out "atrocities" committed against whales, kangaroos and turtles. It has a program whereby contributors can "adopt" whales which are actually given names by the organization.



Above is the symbol of the International Union for Conservation and Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). One of the logo's triangles stands for "utilization of species and ecosystems." However, recent events have shown the IUCN may be interested in anything but consumptive use of wildlife.

PPI, as its name indicates, deals with apes and monkeys. It was heavily involved in the well-publicized Norfolk, Va. story earlier this year in which the city of Norfolk spent \$25,000 for psychiatric care for two "crazed chimpanzees" in the city zoo. It was PPI's contention that the "mental care" was needed desperately since the male chimp was reportedly "beating his wife." Recent literature indicates PPI is involved in similar projects in Kansas City and Silver Springs, Fla. PPI headquarters is in San Antonio.

At the same time that IUCN conditionally accepted for membership these three organizations, it rejected for membership one of the most highly respected sportsmen's organizations in Europe, The Federation of Hunting Associations of the European Economic Community (F.A.C.E.). It is one of the principal lobbying entities on behalf of sportsmen and sportsmen's groups in Europe.

The acceptance of three animal rights groups and the rejection of a universally respected sportsmen's organization has many pro-hunting groups wondering just whose friend is IUCN?

*"Information in this Update May Be
Reprinted with credit to the WLFA"*

Update - Hunting & Trapping Dec. 1986

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